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is, the manner of growth in the "balken" of Caulerpa. This seems especially desirable to determine, inasmuch as it has been made the means of supporting both theories, first by Naegeli, as proving intussusception, afterward by Strasburger, as evidence of the opposite theory. It would seem that the test of coloring the old membrane might have thrown light on this question, but the author expressly states Caulerpa was not the plant in which the origin of the balken was traced.

It is quite possible the weight of these remarks would be removed by a perusal of the original, and their only excuse is, the interest awakened in the old question by these experiments, and the hope that the same or similar methods may be of use in helping to a knowledge of the mystery of the manner of growth of the cell wall. E. L. G.

Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

Agarics of the United States.—Genus Panus.—Edward J. Forster. (Journ. Mycol., iv., pp. 21-26.) Fourteen species described.

Aquilegia longissima, Gray. (Garden and Forest, i., p. 31, fig. 6.)

Archæan Plant from the White Crystalline Limestones of Sussex County, New Jersey.—N. L. Britton. (Annals N. Y. Acad. Sci., iv., pp. 123, 124, plate vii.; reprinted.)

Asa Gray. Among the many memorials which have been published, the following are worthy of record:

"In Memoriam," containing the funeral services as held in Appleton Chapel, Harvard College, Feb. 12, 1888 (pamphlet 8vo, 49 pages, Cambridge University Press); "Asa Gray, 1810-1888," by Prof. J. D. Dana (Am. Journ. Sci., xxxv., pp. 181-202, reprinted); and reviews by J. D. Hooker (Nature, xxxvii., pp. 375-377), C. S. Sargent (Garden and Forest, i., Nos. 1 and 2, accompanied by a fine photogravure reproduction of the St. Gauden's bronze medallion), W. G. Farlow (Bot. Gaz., xiii., pp. 49-52), Thos. Meehan (The American Garden, ix., p. 100), Edson S. Bastin (Western Druggist, x., p. 42, with portrait), Fr. Hoffman (Pharm. Rundsch., vi., pp. 49-56, with portrait and chronological list of works), M. T. Masters (Gardeners' Chronicle, iii., p.

144), and resolutions by the New York Academy of Sciences, (Trans. vii.) Memorial services were also held by the Biological Society of Washington, April 5th, when J. W. Chickering, Jr., Dr. Geo. Vasey, Prof. L. F. Ward and C. V. Riley reviewed Dr. Gray's various services to science.

Botanical Works of Geo. Engelmann. Collected for Henry Shaw, Esq. Edited by Wm. Trelease and Asa Gray. (4to, pp. 548, 102 plates. Cambridge, 1887.)

This elegant tribute to Dr. Engelmann's memory, has been widely distributed to institutions and societies through the intelligent liberality of Mr. Shaw. It contains his complete works, reprinted from the various reports, journals and transactions of societies where they originally appeared, prefaced by a fine portrait and interesting biographical sketch by Dr. Gray, from the Proceedings of the American Academy. The table of contents "will excite the surprise of those who thought themselves well acquainted with Dr. Engelmann's work." Many of the plates and cuts have been reproduced only with much trouble and expense. Mr. Shaw has conferred a great service to botanical science by this magnificent monument to his friend and associate.

A few unbound copies may be had from Prof. Wm. Trelease, at the Shaw School of Botany, St. Louis, Mo., at cost price, $12.00.

Botany as a Recreation.—F. LeRoy Sargent. (Pop. Sci. News, xxii., pp. 3, 17-18, 35-36, 51-52.)

Brodiæa (*Triteleia*) *Howellii.* J. D. Hooker. (Bot. Mag., t. 6989).

California dry-winter flowers.—Byron D. Halsted. (Pop. Sci. Month., xxxii., pp. 770-776.)

Carex—Notes on, IX.—L. H. Bailey. (Bot. Gazette, xiii., pp. 82-89.)

Still the genus yields new forms, indeed two new species, ten new varieties and a hybrid are here proposed.

Chionophila Jamesii, Benth.—Sereno Watson. (Garden and Forest, i., pp. 79, 80, fig. 15.)

Collection of Ferns made by Baron Eggers in St. Domingo.—J. G. Baker. (Journ. Bot., xxvi., pp. 33-35.)

Nephrodium myriolepis, *Acrostichum Eggersii* and *Lygodium gracile* are here described.

Doassania, Cornu.—Revision of the Genus.—J. B. De Toni (Journ. Mycol., iv., pp. 13-19.)

Eleven species are recognized, five of them American.

Flora Peoriana.—Frederick Brendel. (8vo, pp. 89, Peoria, 1887.)

This is a very interesting essay on the results of thirty-five years' observation on the vegetation of an area of about three hundred square miles. It contains, besides the enumeration of 835 Phanerogams and Pteridophytes, partial lists of Bryophytes and Thallophytes, accounts of the geographical distribution of the plants, a list of Illinois plants not found at Peoria, and much other valuable information.

Forest Trees of the far Northwest—Geo. M. Dawson. (Garden and Forest, i., pp. 58, 59.)

Forests of the South—The hard wood.—Karl Mohr. (Garden and Forest, i., pp. 34, 35.)

Forests of Vancouver Island—John Macoun. (Garden and Forest, i., pp. 46, 47.)

Fungi from Western Kansas.—Notes on.—W. T. Swingle. (Journ. Mycol., iv., pp. 27-29.) A list of species collected by Mr. E. Bartholomew in Rooks County.

Fungi, Kansas Parasitic.—Second List of, together with their Host Plants.—W. A. Kellerman and M. A. Carleton. (Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci., x., pp. 88-99; one plate.)

Two hundred and sixty-six species are enumerated; the spores of the *Pucciniæ* are figured.

Fungi—New Kansas.—J. B. Ellis and W. A. Kellerman. (Journ. Mycol., iv., pp. 26, 27.)

Six new species in *Vermicularia*, *Æcidium*, *Phleospora*, *Septoria and Phyllosticta.*

Fungi, North American—Index of Habitats Centuries, XI to XX. Compiled and published by W. C. Stevenson, Jr. pp. 4.

Fungi, Nova Scotian.—Additions to the List of.—J. Somers. (Proc. and Trans. Nova Scotian Inst., Nat. Sci., vii., pp. 18, 19.)

Grass Flora of the Nebraska Plains.—Chas. E. Bessey. (Amer. Nat., xxii., pp. 171, 172.)

Hairs of the Plane Tree. (Gard. Chron., iii., p. 370.)

The writer records that the stellate hairs of *Platanus occidentalis* and *P. orientalis* are the cause of irritation to the mucous membranes of the throat and nose, and calls attention to the fact that this was known to Galen, Dioscorides and Plato.

Heleocharis prolifera, Torr.—Arthur Hollick. (Proc. Nat. Sci. Assoc. Staten Island, March 10, 1888.)

Mr. Hollick describes the occurrence of a plant in a deep spring on Staten Island, provisionally referred to this species.

Hydrophyllum Canadense.—*Etude anatomique.*—M. Garcin. (Bull. Trimes., Soc. Bot. Lyons, v., pp. 77-85.)

Indigenous plants, Pharmacopœial.—R. G. Eccles, M. D. (Western Druggist, x., pp. 43-46, 79-81.)

Iowa Peronosporæ and a dry Season.—Byron D. Halsted. (Bot. Gaz., xiii., pp. 49-59.)

Iris bracteata.—Sereno Watson. (Garden and Forest, i., p. 43, fig. 8.)

Isoetes.—*The distribution of.*—L. M. Underwood. (Bot. Gaz., xiii., pp. 89-94.)

Prof. Underwood enumerates the species of Europe, Africa, Asia, Australasia, South America and North America, quoting freely from Baker and Engelmann ; reaches some interesting general conclusions and describes two new species, *Isoetes Mexicana*, collected by C. G. Pringle, Oct., 1887, and distributed as No. 1447, and *I. maritima*, from Vancouver Island, collected in August, 1887, by John Macoun.

Kansas Forest Trees, identified by Leaves and Fruit.—W. A. Kellerman and Mrs. Kellerman. (Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci., x., pp. 99-111 ; also reprinted.)

Lentinus lepideus, Fr., and Trametes Pini, Fr.—*Notes on.* P. H. Dudley. (Journ. N. Y. Micros. Soc., iv., pp. 118, 119.)

Lichen new to the United States.—E. A. Rau. (Journ. Mycol., iv., p. 20.) *Trypethelium heterochrous* (Mont.), Tuck., from Lake Osceola, Fla.

Lichenology—Recent Contributions to American.

Lichenes Fuegiæ et Patagoniæ.—Exposuit W. Nylander, Paris, 1888.

Greenland's Lichen-Flora.—By J. S. D. Branth and Chr. Grœnlund, Copenhagen, 1888.

The first of these works contains an account of the Lichens of the region mentioned from the collections of C. Spegazzini in 1882, of Cunningham in 1868, and other collectors. But the author does not seem to have known of the collection of the Hassler Expedition of 1872, the lichens of which were collected by Rev. Thomas Hill, and a few of them (new species) were described by Tuckerman in Abs. Lich., No. 4, 1877. The number of species in Nylander's list is nearly 100, several of which are new. Other additions would probably be made by a competent student of the Hassler collection.

The second work is the fullest list of Greenland Lichens yet made. It is preceded by an interesting account of the Greenland Lichen literature and collectors. The number of species is about 150. The work is in Danish, except a few notes in Latin.

H. W.

List of Plants collected by Miss Mary B. Croft, at San Diego, Texas, during the years 1885 *and* 1886.—N. L. Britton and H. H. Rusby. (Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci., vii., pp. 7-14; reprinted.)

An enumeration of 175 species, including *Houstonia Croftiæ*, n. sp. *Anemone heterophylla*, Nutt., is reduced to a variety of *A. dichotoma*, L., and several changes are made according to the principle of using the oldest specific or varietal names.

Local Floras.—The study of—Gerald McCarthy. (Journ. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc., iv., pp. 25-30.)

Loganiaceæ.—The natural order of.—R. G. Eccles, M. D. (Pharm. Rec., viii., pp. 41-44.)

Mahonias or Ash Barberries.—W. Goldring. (Garden, xxxiii., pp. 198, 199; illustrated.) *M. repens*, *M. nervosa*, *M. fascicularis* and *M. Aquifolium* are figured.

Manual of the Microscope in Vegetable Histology. By Edward Strasburger, translated from the German by Rev. A.B. Hervey. (8vo., pp. 382, Boston, S. E. Cassino, 1887. Price, $2.50).

This is the second English translation of Strasburger's Kleine Botanischer Practicum. As the original, it contains thirty-two chapters beginning with the use of the microscope, proceeding to the examination of cells and tissues, the epidermis being treated separately, passing to the study of vegetative organs, and next to the various groups, beginning with protophyta and ending with angiosperms. The volume is well illustrated and handsomely printed. The appendix treats of various re-agents recommended for use.

Marah over Megarrhiza, Torr.—Priority of Dr. Kellogg's Genus. —Mary K. Curran. (Bull. Cal. Acad. Sci., ii., pp. 521-524.)

It appears that the generic name *Marah*, Kellogg, was published in the Proceedings of the California Academy, Vol. i., p. 38, in 1855, while Dr. Torrey's *Megarrhiza* came in the following year. If the reference of these plants to *Echinocystis* by Bentham and Hooker and Professor Greene is to obtain, the relative age of the other two generic names has no special importance.

Mimicry among Plants.—J. T. Rothrock. (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1888, pp. 12, 13.)

Professor Rothrock groups the cases of mimicry under two heads: 1. Resemblances between plants in groups clearly distinct. 2. Resemblances between plants in the same natural family, and gives interesting examples of both.

New or rare Plants.—Asa Gray. (Bot. Gaz., xiii., p. 73.)

This is a paper found on Dr. Gray's study-table, and contains notes on *Hibiscus incanus*, Wendl., *Blepharipappus lævis*, *Hieracium Howellii*, n. sp., and *Troximon barbellulatum*, Greene.

Pathology of Pollen in Æstivis or Hay-fever. Samuel Lockwood. (Journ. N. Y. Micros. Soc., iv., pp. 99-105, one plate.)

Prof. Lockwood, presents an illustrated paper on the relations of pollen in hay-fever. His most pertinent suggestion is as to its action as a "pseudo-parasite." Referring to the well-known disposition of pollen to send its tubes down into moist surfaces, he thinks that this action may be induced when it comes into contact with the mucous membrane of the nose, thus causing the acute stinging pain which is such a persistent symptom of the disease. The plate illustrates pollen of *Ambrosia* and *Solidago.*—

Plants—The earliest. Sir Wm. Dawson. (Pop. Sci. Month., xxxii., pp. 787-795; illustrated by six figures.)

Relation of Sarracenia purpurea to S. variolaris.—W. P. Wilson. (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1888, pp. 10, 11.)

Professor Wilson concludes from the facts that the first leaves of these species "are perfect miniatures of each other," and that the abundant nectar secreting glands of *S. variolaris* are represented by inactive or rudimentary structures in *S. purpurea,* that the latter is a retrograde development from the former.

Typha.—J. Schneck. (Bot. Gaz., xiii, p. 98.)

The author calls attention to the use of the leaves when dried for making tight the joints of headings and between the staves of barrels.

Uredineæ.—New Western.—S. M. Tracy and B. T. Galloway. (Journ. Mycol., iv., pp. 20, 21.)

Eight novelties in *Uromyces, Puccinia* and *Æcidium.*

Vegetable Histology.—E. S. Bastin. (Western Druggist, x., Nos. 1-4, continued.)

Vegetable Cell.—Recent contributions to our knowledge of the.—G. L. Goodale. (Am. Journ. Sci., xxxv., pp. 341-344.)

Yucca filifera.—C. S. Sargent. (Garden and Forest, i., pp. 78, 79, figs. 13, 14.)

Proceedings of the Club.

The regular monthly meeting was held in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, April 10, 1888, President Newberry in the chair and eighteen persons present.

Mrs. Annie Chambers-Ketchum, Mrs. Edw. Heylyn, Rev. Geo. D. Hulst, Prof. Thos. C. Porter and Wm. Bryce, Jr., were elected active members.

Miss Isabel Mulford, of Vassar College, Miss H. J. Biddlecome, of Columbus, Ohio, Miss Cutter, of Lee, Mass., and Edwin Faxon, Cambridge, Mass., were elected corresponding members.

The following Field Committee was appointed: J. F. Poggenburg, Miss A. B. Rich and Arthur Hollick.

Dr. H. H. Rusby presented a letter from H. B. Harris, Third